

tragus, inner edge 5, breadth 3; third finger, metacarpus 45, 1st phalanx 22, 2nd phalanx 22; fifth finger 58; lower leg and foot (c. u.) 32.

Skull: greatest length 20.5; zygomatic breadth 15.5; occiput to nasal notch 17; front of canine to back of  $m^3$  8.3.

*Hab.* Malacca.

*Type.* Adult male. Original number 190 A. From the collection of the late Mr. R. F. Tomes.

This fine bat, which is distinguishable at the first glance from its only near ally, *H. Tickelli*, by its uniform dark colour, was recognized by Mr. Tomes as a new species, and marked by him with a name which I would have adopted did it go euphoniously with the long generic name *Hesperoptenus*. But as it does not I am glad to commemorate Mr. Tomes's great interest in bats, and the work he did on them, by naming this species in his honour.

#### BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICE.

*Coloration in Polistes.* By WILHELMINE M. ENTEMAN. Published by the Carnegie Institution of Washington, November 1904. Sm. 4to. Pp. 88, col. pls. vi., and 27 figures in the text.

*POLISTES* is a handsome and widely-distributed genus of wasps allied to *Vespa*; it is, however, unrepresented in Britain, and only one species (*P. gallicus*, L.) is found in Europe, though this has been met with as far north as Lapland. After a general account of the genus the present essay records the results of a careful investigation into individual variation in the colour-pattern of *Polistes*; ontogenesis of the colour-pattern; physical and chemical nature of the pigment; geographical distribution of the types of colour-marking; laws governing colour-differentiation; and considerations with respect to various theories of evolution. Two of the plates are devoted to colour-patterns, two to figures of various species of the genus, and two to maps showing distribution. The parallel drawn between Eurasian and American variation in the genus is specially interesting.

We also meet with occasional references to colour-patterns in other Vespidae, as well as in butterflies &c. The authoress's conclusions are finally summed up under fourteen heads, too long to quote here, and we must confine ourselves to calling attention to a work which should not be overlooked by biologists (whether specially hymenopterists or not) who are interested in coloration, geographical distribution, and the other factors bearing on evolution which are here discussed.